Mexico and her Termenters. The sudden determination of Spain to act alone in the Mexican question not only indicates that Spanish diplomacy has lost none of its ancient pride and impracticability, but also that there was never any real concert of action amongst the members of the Tripartite Ali ance. Louis Napoleon does not fail in anything he undertakes; and is far too showed to contribute sught save kind words towards ex tending still further the power of Eugland on this continent or any where else. Hence the negotiations stuck fast in Paris, blocked up by

real or pretended difficulties, until with a sense

of offended dignity, Spein resolved to re-assert

her claims to her ancient colony-whether in ac-

cordance with the secret purpose of the astute

French Emperor remains to be seen. That this course will seriously derange the pur poses of England, cannot be doubted. All the preliminary steps had been taken to swallow Mexico in a manner void of offence towards man if not towards God. The plot was laid with a due regard to the unities in such cases. The newspapers teemed with tales of Mexican misrule and anarchy, in which British subjects and interests were made to appear the chief sufferers. And at last, that sure omen of impending evil -a Times correspondent-was sent to Mexico, wi h "special" instructions to hunt up the records of unpunished crime. In due time-that nothing might be wanting-a deputation of merchants and capitalists waited on Lord PAL-MERSTON, with hands placed deprecatingly on breeches pockets that had been depleted by the vile arts of Mexican revolutionists and reac

That the real object of England was territorial aggrandizement, with a view of reaching across the continent and controlling the trade of the Pacific shores, is beyond a doubt. Her pecuniary interests, which served as a pretext for the expedition, were slight, and less than one day's expenditure for our present war in support of the Union. The total amount of unpaid dividends on Mexican bonds held by British subjects was less than the cost of the means employed to collect it, and might easily be covered by a couple of American capitalists. But Spanish obstinacy has upset the well laid scheme, and substituted open brute force for the low subtle cunning of her ally.

It cannot be supposed that our government has remained inactive during these complications, or failed to assert for the United States at least an equal-if not a controlling-voice in questions that involved the destiny of so large a portion of this continent. What the position of the administration has been we have no means of judging; but it may be that the Secretary of State, recognizing the merely commercial pretexts of England, has offered to guarantee that the cash shall henceforth be duly paid by Mexico, and demanded that the debtor should be released from further importunity. This position of our government would explain the sudden movement of Spain, and show that there is still, as is insisted on by the English papers, a perfect understanding amongst the members of the Tripartite Alliance ; and it still further explains the recent circular of Mr. SEWARD to the governors of the loyal states requesting that the exposed positions on the sea-board and the lakes should immediately be fortified. If the foreign powers strike it will be through Mexico, though where the blow may fall or whether it may fall at all depends on the celerity of our movements and the strength of our ortifications,

Exchange of Pri-oners

Much of the public criticism of military operations is necessarily based upon profound ignorance. But it seems to us that the freely expressed censures of the Government for not exchanging prisoners with the rebels, must be based rather upon stupidity; the imperative necessity for non-intercourse, having been made public by the rebel Generals themselves, immedia ely af er the battle of Bull Run. Conceding to them whatever recognition might be necessarily implied in the mere exchange of prisoners, as the Government to which they owe allegiance seems disposed for humanity's sake to do-there yet remains a difficulty which the rightful authorities can neither remove nor disregard. The rebel chiefs insist upon receiving no communication whatever, which does not explicitly recognize their offices and functions as national and legitimate. This is the fatal difficulty. To address to them an overture on the subject which they would entertain, would be to recognize their independence. And they are shrewdly careful not to open the way of relief by making overtures themselves, in the evident hops that the sufferings of prisoners in their hands, and the clamors of their friends through the press and otherwise, will ultimately force the Administration into a false step. But they will be dis-ppointed. Whatever the weaknesses of the Administration, it is, diplo matically, the strongest we have had for many years, perhaps ever. The informal exchange. or voluntary reciprocation of favor to prisoners, initiated on the part of the Government by the order promulgated this morning, is the most that can properly or will probably be done. It remains for the confederates to make as much or as little of it as they please.

The War of the Politicians.

Before leaving St. Louis, on Monday, the Secretary of War, by letter, ordered General discontinue, as unnecessary, hi field works around the city, and that which h field works around the city, and that which he is erecting at Jefferson city; to suspend work on the Barracks he is building near his residence for his body guard of 300 cavalry, and ordered him to employ all the money in the hands of the disbursing officers to the payment of the current expenses of his army in Missouri, and to let all his debts in St. Louis, amounting to \$4,500,000 remain unpaid until they can be to \$4,500,000, remain uppaid until they can b properly examined and sent to Washing ton for settlement, He also ordered hat the disbursing officers should dis-burse their funds and not transfer them to irresponsible agents, persons who do not hold commissions from the President, and are not under bonds; and he further ordered that hereafter all contracts, necessary to be yade, be made by the regular disbursing officer oken, p. the army. Gen. F. was also informed that dwarts ment would not be made to officers appoint the property of the propert whose commissions do not bear the Presiby him. It is said there are over 200 of
whose commissions do not bear the Presiby signature, and that Paymaster Andrews
een verbally instructed not to make such
pts. Special exception was made in favor
of volunteer. The number of forts
by Gen. Fremont for the defense of St.

on. Within his enaction.

The to the Tribune, is undertionably authentic, and suspended hesitatingeral Fremont, has aimed the simwe virtue to the out of power, d this whole

pirants

THE



SIIV

NUMBER 1348

WEEKLY EDITION-SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1861. A New Movement in the Army.

and jealous resentmen s. It seemed however. as if Fremont's enemies were bound to yield him one chance to vindicate himself as a general, before they would dare to fall upon him. To remove him in the face of a threatening hostile force, would have been madness and injustice bo h, and he was therefore thought to be sure of a campaign that would show his capacity or incapacity conclusively.

But the other side, favore 1 by luck and their own ingenuity, have headed him off after all. The flight of PRICE affords them an opportunity to crush him without crushing the Union cause in Missouri at the same moment, at least; while the cunning strategy of two or three long-heated Secretaries has hit upon an admirable way of doing it indirectly, without taking the responsibility of a direct removal, without allowing the world ever to know whether Farmonr was a general or not, and without so much as an isves igation of the complain's against him. He is at once crippled and left powerless to provide transportation for his army, by a set of instruc tions and interferences which at the same time degrade him more cruelly than would a removal from his command. He will thus be und antedly goaded into a resignation, if not actually compelled to it by the impossibility of exercising his command under the humiliating coan ter-orders of the Secretary of War.

Reported Naval Engagement at New Orleans.

THE PREBLE REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN SUNK.

Baltimore, Tuesday, Oct. 15 .- The Norfolk Examiner of Monday, which has been re-wived by a flag of truce, contains a dispatch lated New Orleans, October 12 in, stating that

dated New Orleans, October 12 h, stating that a naval engagement had taken place at the head of the Passes, on the night of the 11th, lasting one bour, and was afterwards renewed.

Also, the following dispatches:

"RORT JACKSON, Oct. 12th.

"Last night I attacked the blockaders with my little fleet. I succeeded after a very short sruggle in driving them all aground on the southwest Pass bar, except the Proble, which tank.

1 sunk.

"I cap'ured a prize from them, and after they were fast in the sand I peppered them well.

"There was no casualties on our side. It was a complete success.

NEW OBLEANS, Oct. 13.

The force of the Federal fleet was for y guns and nearly 1,000 men, while the little Confederate results of the resul

ate mosquitoe fleet was sixteen guns and 300 It is reported that our iron steamer sunk the

Preble with her iron plow.

Commander Hollins arrived last night.

The names of eighteen wounded rebels at BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Oct. 15—P.M.

Another dispatch, dated from New Orleans, appresses the belief that a sufficient force can be appreciated to capture the whole Federal fleet in the present disabled condition.

The rebel fleet was in the command of Companies Hallies

Important From Missouri.

ATTLE WITH GEN. PRICE IMPENDING

Camp McKinstry, near Syracuse, Mo., Oct. 7 .-- Gen. Fremont has sent a dispatch here, tating that he has reasons to believe that Stering Price has retraced, or will retrace his steps, the Osage, and there make a stand, and give our forces battle. Adjutant Smith informs me that he has raised

over 10,000 men for the Missouri State Militia, and thinks he will be enabled in due season to btain the remainder of the 42,000.

A large supply of transportation is now on its ay here frem St. Louis.

Headquarters at Warsaw, Mo , Oct. 16 .- We re here with parts of Gen'ls. Sigels and A sboth's divisions.

Gen. Sigel's advance is already across the Osage. His cavalry, today, had a skirmish ridge over the Pomme de Ferre river, with nfantry and artillery.

The reain body of the enemy is reported 45

Fight at Harper's Ferry.

THE ENEMY ROUTED.

Baltimore, Oct. 17 .- A gentleman from near la per's Ferry furnishes the particulars of a ght between six companies, consisting of parts the 28th Pennsylvania Regiment, the 3d Wisconsin, and the 13th Massachusetts Regiment, under command of Col. John W. Geary,

THE ATTACK.

Early yesterday morning, the rebels showed themselves on Bolivar Heights, at Harper's Ferry, and commerced an attack with artillery upon three companies under Major J. P. Gould, stationed on the north side of the Potomac.

GALLANT CONDUCT OF OUR MEN. GALLANT CONDUCT OF OUR MEN.

A constant fire was kept up for some hours, when three companies of the 3d Wisconsin Regiment crossed the river, formed into line, and drove the enemy back, and succeeded in capturing one of their heavy guns. They were, however, compelled to retreat without the gun, which they did in good order, to the river. There they were reinforced by 3 other companies, and they then, with Col. Geary at their head, marched upon the enemy, and after hard fighting drove them from their position, and recaptured the 32-pounder, a Columbiad.

THE REBELS DRIVEN BACK.

Our forces had but three pieces of artillery, and these were fired from the side of the river until the enemy retreated. The enemy had seven pieces of artillery and five hundred cavalry together with their infan'ry, and was completely real and driven back some three miles. THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Our loss in killed and wounded is not over seven, while that of the enemy is at least one hundred and fifty. Col. Ashby who was at the head of the enemy is among the rebels killed.

NEWS OF GEN. PRICE. Jefferson City, Oct. 16 .- A scout who arrived there tonight reports that Gen. Price, on Sunday, was at Clintonville, Cedar County, which is twenty-five miles south of Papinsville, on he Carthage road. The whole army Lave of ected the passage of the Osage, and are still in util pareas.

A SKIRMISH AND ITS RESULTS.

A SKIRMISH AND ITS RESULTS.

Rolla, Mo., Oct. 16.—Thirty ore more of our wounded soldiers arrived from Springfield yesterday. The men report that a sharp skirnish took place on Monday morning 20 miles this side of Lebanon, between two companies of mounted men belonging to Major Wright's battalion, attached to Gen. Wyman's command, and some 130 rebel cavalry. Major Wright surprised the rebels by an attack in the rear and completely routed them, killing about 30, and completely routed them, killing about 30, and taking the same number prisoners. Major Wright's loss was one killed and one severely wounded. Very little firing was done by the rebels.

ANOTHER RETREATING GANG. The report that Col. Taylor's regiment of rebels, which has been statiened at Springfield since the battle of Wilson's creek, has marched acrth, is confirmed. They have probably gone to join Gen. Price on the Osage.

A MAGNIFICENT SUGGESTION. St. Louis, Oct. 17.—In the ordinance providing for the abolishing of certain offices, reduction of salaries and testing the loyalty of the civil officers of this state, which was passed by the State Covention yesterday, is a section pre-

beg that all persons taking the oath prescribthe distance within the oath present of he this ordenance within theirty days of its passage, shall be exempt from arrest or punish ment for taking up aymen as as as the Provisional Government of this state, or siving aid and comfort to its enemies in this civil war, and the Governor is directed to request the President in the name of the people of Missouri, by procla-mation, to exempt such persons.

The Fight Near Harper's Ferry.

Baltimore, Oct. 18 -A gen'leman who pen the whole f yesterday at Harper's Ferry, says that the accounts published there of the fight on Wedgestay, are in the main correct .-The capture captured is a floe new siege gun well mounted and in sood or er, with the excet 'on of a fracture above the axles.

A MIXED VIEW. The Rhote island by tery did not participate in the right as at tirst stated. They were sta-tioned on the Maryland Heights, and found it impossible to descriminate in the distance be-tween friend and fee.

A PROTRACTED SKIRMISH. A PROTRACTED SKIRMISH.

The fight from eight o'clock in the morning until two o'clock in the afternoon, was a regular skirmish with varying results, the rebels when hard pressed, retrested into the woods, and atother times driving the Federal troops back into Bolivar, the main fight being beyond that town on the road to Charleston.

At two o'clock C 1 Gray arrived with three pieces of cannon, which so n sileness the gans piec's of cannon, which so in silenced the guns of the enemy, putting his entire force to flight.

WHAT A CHAPLAIN SAYS. A chapisin of the rebels, who was taken pri-soner says that before he was captured, eighty-seven killed and wounded had been carried from

the field.

There was nothing positively known as to Col. Ashby having been killed. It was not generally critical. An officer supposed to be him was shot during the final retreat of the enemy. HARVEST TIME. The Federal troops remained on the field all

Wednesday high, and yesterday morning, having brought across the river the remainder of ten thousand bushels of wheat captured from the rebel military dispot, which they were about transplanting to Leesborg, an order was given for the whole force to retire to the Marylaud side. ALARM AT BOLIVAR.

Great divises prevailed among the remaining seidents of B divar, information having reached hem that it was the intention of the enemy to learney to the B divar and Harper's Ferry by fire on Thur-day Li, bt, and they were all packing up preparator, to a flight into Maryland. There is no news from there this morning as to whether the tereat of the robels was carried

The river is still too high to ford and the THE REBEL FORCE ENGAGED.

The prisoners captured admit that their force was 2,000, while the whole Federal force was four hundred and sixty. A SAD PICTURE.

The charge that has taken place in Harper's Ferry and the thriving village of Bolivar is r presented as most sat and shocking. Ruin haven where visible and the inhabitants are was down with sorrow.

A BROKES PAROLE. C.1. M. Kaig, State S nator from Alleghany county, who was arrested some time since and e ried to Ohio, and allowed the liberty of that take on his prod, arrived here yesterlay in viola can of his pladge. He was arrested last eight at his rotal by order of General Dix. LATER

Renewal of the Fight.

Baltimore, Oct. 18 .- A gentleman direct from Harpers Ferry, announced that the robels again appeared on Linden and Bolivar Heights this | thirty per day being passed. orning, and renewed the attack on the Union forces under Major Gould with artillary. Major Gould fired upon them with canister from the columbiad which was captured on Tuesday, and drove them back; but not until the vandals had burned the mill of A. H. Herr, Esq., and took the miller prisoner, whom they charged with giving information to the Union troops of the

The firing was progressing when our informant left, and women and children were fleeing | manding. with one of the enemy's mounted parties, and in great terror to the Maryland shore in antici-

Major Gould was throwing shot and shell from the Maryland Heights after the robals and was confident that be could keep them off until reinforcements could reach him.

Col. Geary's wound is only a slight cut in the calf of the leg, caused by the explosion of a

Baltimore, Oct 18, Midnight .- The following has just been received from Sandy Hook, Maryland :

The mill of Messrs. Herr & Welsh, at Har per's Ferry, has just been burned by the rebe forces under Col. Ashby, after our troops had taken 20,000 bushels of wheat from there, and retired to their original position, opposite to the Ferry. After the victorious engagement at Bolivar

Virginia, Major Gould in command of this party, ordered his three Companies, C, J and K, and a detachment of Col. Geary's Pennsylva nians, under arms, and Capt Tompkins, of the R. I. battery, opened from the Maryland Heights his Battery against the rebels, when Capt. Scriber, of the 13th Massachusetts Volunteers, with h wo twelve pounders and the gloriously captured pounder, attended to those appearing on the ucoe Mountain, both driving them back, so to prevent t e farther destruction of Harper's ferry, which is threatened by Col. Ashby.

Later from Charleston, S. C. The correspondent of the Philadelphia In wirer, on board the Roanoke, writes as follows

inder date of Oct. 11th: We left Hampton Roads September 28th, and rrived here October 1. Almost daily some English or French men-

Almost daily some English or French menof-war pass along to examine the condition of the blockade. One day last week a shot was fired across the bow of the English man-of-war Steady, to bring her to. It inflamed the commander very much, and he boldly and angrily asserted "that the matter should be reported to her Brittanic Majesty."

Early on Sanday morning, October 6, a schooner was discovered, which seemed to be endeavoring to enter the harbor by the southern channel. The s'owner Flag was sent in chase, and after a smart run of four hours, and exposed to shell from a rebel battery on shore, she returned alongside with the prize, which proved to be the Alert. She had a clearance from Nassau, New Providence, one of the Bahamas, bound for St. Joan's, Newfoundland loaded with pineapples, sugar and bananas.

The crew is on heard and are mostly in

anas.

The crew is on board, and are mostly inhabitants of Charleston S. C. When first seen she had the retel flag at her masthead, but so soon as she discovered the steamer Flag in chase, ran up the English flag. A palmetto and secession flag were found in her cabin and brought on board the Roanoke. They left them on the capstan for exhibition, and we all secured a small piece of each as a membrato, when we found the officers not looking. I may mention that the steamer Flag was not hit by the shots from the rebel battery in the chase.

Charleston is now effectually blockaded, almost "water proof." The Roanoke files in the middle, and on each side are the Vandalia and steamer Flag; the former guarding the Northern channel and the latter the Southern one. We are about five miles from Fort Sumter, lying at anchor in thirty feet water. This is as near as we can go in, on account of the bar. The steamer Monticello arrived last night, and will take part in blockading this place.

There is a little rebel steamer armed with six guns, in the harbor, and she regularly comes down within four miles of our sanchorage every morning and looks at us for a few minutes and then returns, apparently satisfied. The crew is on board, and are mostly in

A gentleman of this city has shown us two very interesting letters from men in the army. They narrate the fact that our Christian young men in the army are in some instances moving in the means of securing themselves against the vices and corruption of the c mp. They are doing this by forming Young Men's Christian A. sociations. They do this that they may know encourage and strong hen each other. They do this because they have no church organization or church ordinances, and this comes the nearest to a church that they can have. One of these etters, written by a captain, states that already 160 men of the regiment have enrolled their names as members, and the work is just begun

Religious Influence lu the Army. A Baptist elergyman said he had a letter from one of his church members in a Massachusetts regiment. The letter states that the Major of the regiment had given leave to a few praying men to clear out a room, filled with lumber and rubbish, and to occupy it for a place of prayer. At their second meeting two young men arose, in deep distress of mind, asking for prayer in their behalf. From that time a revival spirit commenced, which went abroad among the men, and many were awakened and some were converted. The Chaplain, who knew nothing about revivals, did not know how to help per how to hinder. He let the meetings alone.

The Archeological Commission, accompanied by M Amedee Thierry, Senator, went lately to visit some excavations which have been made by a gentleman named Galaire, near the Portesur-Saore, distinction of the Haute Saora, on the site which historians are of opinion was for-merly occupied by the Gallo Roman town of Port, (Portus Abunicus). At only a few inches below the surface of the soil are the ruins of a vast Gallo Reman habitation. Be ween the remains of the walls, which are about three feet in height, are fragments of pavements in concrete, mosaic, marble and brick, all for the ground floor apartments. Fragme ground noor apartments. Fragments of povery as d of eartherware, vases, tiles, bricks used for stoves, freezees and household utensils, together with coins, articles of jewelry, &c., have been brought to light and carefully preserved. Other

Montreal, Oct. 18 — Secretary Seward's circular has not attracted much roma ks from the Canadian press. Only two Montreal papers notice it, one of which views it as a confirmation of rumors of foreign intervention. The other considers it uncalled for as far as the Lake ports are concerned, and only likely to render necessity some presentations. sary some precautionary measures on the Cana-

Receipts from Canal Navigation. Albany, Oct. 18 —The canal tolls, from May 1st to Oct. 15th, 1861 a rounced to \$2,845,572; on to from Apra 25th to October 15th, 1860, \$2,282,085.

allitary and Naval Movements.

ARTILLERY.

Palmer's battalion of artillery, formerly nown as Col. Latson's, has been organized the Second Regiment of N. Y. Volunteer, rullery, Col. Jeremiah Palmer in command, EXAMINATIONS.

Cols. Tempkins and Martin are now extreme ly busy, examining candidates for official positions in regimen's, as many as from twenty to THE FIFTY-SIXTH.

The Tenth Legion, raised by Hon. C. H. Van Wyck, in this vicinity, has been numerically designated as the 56th Regiment N. Y. V. BACK AGAIN.

The U. S. Revenue Steamer B bb, Capt, Marin, commanding, has resumed her station at he Narrows, relieving the cutter Agassiz, Lieut, 12 000 bushels of wheat brought there to grind. Travers, who has been dispatched to Amboy, to relieve the cutter Campbell, Lieut. Hyde, com-

CITY NEWS

Tue Curren Consussion -The Charter Commission was to meet on Friday at three o'clock, but at near four, a quorum not being present, an ad ournment until four o'clock Tues lay afternoon next, was agreed upon.

EMPLOYMENT FOR LABORERS, -- Five hun dred laborers have been required from this city by the Government, and they are being sent on by the U. S. Parineer Agency. They are to be employed in digging treathes, building earthworks, etc., for the defence of the capital; will receive 90 cents per day and rations, and will be required to furnish their own blankets and lothing. Three hundred have already been sent on.

SCARCITY OF SEAMEN.-Scamen are very scarce at this port. The advantages offered by the government have induced a very large umber to ship in the navy. Wages to Liverpoel and Havre are \$18 per month, with \$25 to \$30 advance; to the West Indies, \$15 pe month, with from \$18 to \$20 advance,

VOLUNTEERS IN THE HOSPITAL. -There are ow severty five volunteers of different reginents, sick at the City Hospital.

DECLINED. - We are informed that Richard O'Gorman declined the nomination for Disrict Attorney, tendered to him by the "Poole's Union Party." Dr. Bras ford declined to run as a condidate for the Senate, in the 7th

United States Commissioner's Office The Slave Trads—The U. S. vs. Erastus (Booth. - The defendant is charged with being the captain of the slaver "Buckeye," One of the seamen of the Buckeye was put upon the stand, and testified to the fact that under Booth's orders he assisted in taking on board the negroes, it taking about four hours to do it. The negroes were taken on board at Why doh Island, and were about 500 in number. The negroes were lauried at Havana, where the wites was paid \$500 before leaving the ship.

After the examination of this witness, the

JERSEY CITY.

atter was postponed until Saturday.

HUDSON COUNTY COURT-In the Hudson ounty Court on Thursday, about thirty persons were arraigned on charges of passing counterfeit money, larceny, assault and battery, selling liquor on the Sabbath, &c. The criminal business will probably be taken up on Tuesday next. The Grand Jury made two presentments; one is relation to the dangerous condition of sidewalks in Hudson City. The other in relation to Van Vorst square, in Jersey City, and calling the attention of the city authorities to the fact that for some time past it has been the resort of vile characters, both male and female. The whole number of indicements found by the whole number of indicments found by the Grand Jury is 101. A NEW ENGINE HOUSE, - Work men have

commenced tearing down the old building oc-AID FOR THE SOLDIERS .- A number of benevolent ladies, of Jersey City, have organized a sewing association for the purpose o making up garments for the use of the soldiers. The names of the officers are as follows:

President—Mrs. Charles Fink. Vice President—Mrs. Benjamin Clarke. Managers—Mrs. Captain Comstock and Mrs. D. S. Gregory, Jr. Becretary—Mrs. A. E. Henderson. Treasurer—Mrs. J. R. Thompson.

[For the Sun] For Sheriff Bull Kun Jimmy."

Upon a pinch, dear Jimmy Lynch, Then a pineb, dear Jimmy Lynch,
Fil try to mount Pegasus.
And tell the way you fought one day,
At the scrimmage of Manassas.
You charged as bold as any man,
Yes, charged upon a full run;
But always straight for Washington,
And never once on Bull Run.
Then for a plome, a. w. ite as snow,
For Jimmy Lynch to wear;—if
He runs as actil ection day
He's cutain to be Sheriff.

Fut what a thing for me to sing—
Con I is home delight in
Sopporting Levich—the first to flinch,
While they were heavely fightin.?
If so, tany, consider of softer staff
Than the nearritors of their nation,
As demands believe that yellor is
A peg bell ind observation,
Then for a plance, we what as snow,
For Jimmy Lynch to wear;—if
He runs as well election day,
Ho's certain to be Sheriff,

Foreign Items Pasth, Oct. 3.—It is asserted that military auditors will provisionally try civil causes in the Comitat of Pesth, and that a military court will administer the penal law.

Turin, Oct. 3.—It is not true that Prince Carignan will represent King Victor Emanuel at the coronation of the King of Prassia at

Konigsberg. General Rocca will deliver to the Sultan the collar of the Order of "Annuzziata,"

The anniversary of the battle of the Volturno has been celebrated with great enthusiasm in Sicily. Perfect order prevailed.

Baden, Oct. 5-10 A.M .- The king of Prussia has just started on his visit to the Emperor of the French. His Majesty will sleep tenight at Colegne, and will past torough Aix la Chapelle tomorrow, arriving the same day at Compeigne.

Americans in Paris The Wife of Lieut Gen. Scott.

(Correspondence of the London Star) (Correspondence of the London Star.)

Paris, Saturday, Sep. 28, 1861.

Among the northerners now at Paris is the wife of Gen. Scot. She had a very narrow eacage of being among the passengers in the Great. Eas ern, when that steamer met with its latest and most serious accident. Her passage was actually taken, and she was on the ever of setting out when an American gentleman, whom tion. Scott had requested to come all the way from New York to be her escort over the Atlantic, arrived at Paris, and having some matters to arrange here, which would cause a delay of two or three days, she was obliged to defer her voyage for a few days, and has not since been able to leave Paris. Mrs. Scott is in a very delicate state of health, and quite a martyr to nervousness. She is not able to read the nowspapers till some friend looks over them, assures her that there are no evil tidings from the North, and that rothing has happended to any member of her family, of which her husband is not the only one who has taken up arms in defence of the federation.

Close to the house in which Mrs. Scott lives is staying another American lady of some celebrity in her country—Mrs. Ritchie, who is better known as Mrs. Anna Cora Mowatt. This lady, who is of northern birth and education, retired from the stage on her second marrians. Paris, Saturday, Sept. 28, 1861.

lady, who is of northern birth and education, retired from the stage on her second marriage with a wealthy southern planter. There are also some near relations of Gen. among the Americans here, who, however, as not less anti-s'avery than any of the Buck-

Secession and Vandatism.

The Frankfort, Ky., Commonwealth has infor-mation from southeastern counti s of that ta'e, which shows that acts of unparalleled atroc ty have been committed upon citizens in that region. In Barboursville they took possession of the residence of G. M. Adams, tore up his carpets, destroyed his furniture, converted his louse into a culinary establishment, and ignoring the garb suited to their sex. arrayed them. selves in the cilk dresses of his daughters, and so habited performed the usual duties of cooks, besmearing the silks with the grease of the frying pans, and cutting up such fantastic tricks as would shame a Vandal, and lead the gentle sex to believe that all chivalry and true manhood had departed from the land.

The finest private residences in Burboursville

The finest private residences in Barboursville have been converted into stables for the horses of this thieving band, and the most wanton destruction of property has marked the progress of these invaders. In Laurel, they visited the farm of Jacob Hackney, tore down his house, and utterly rained the poor, honest and unoffending man. The same treatment was bestowed upon Thomas Moore, with the exception, perhaps, that they tore his children's election; into shreak in the presence of his familiary into shreak in the presence of his familiary. clething into shreds in the presence of his family. In one case, a principal officer was obliged to place a guard arount a lady to preserve her inviolate from the fiendish designs of the grand est secondrels the world has yet seen. These men, who appropriately call themselves "Hell Cats," are said to be pardoned thieves and murderers from the Nashville penitentiary, and for compensation they stipulate only for the privilege of invading, robbing, and plundering the people of Kentucky.

Hints on Rife Shooting.

Rifle shooting is divided into two classes, target practice and field practice. Excellence in the former, if the gun is what is should be depends mainly upon the accurate operation of the mechanical appliances by which the direction is given. So perfect is the apparatus, by which the adjustments are made, that a rifle directed towards any object rests as steadily in its position as the telescope of a transit instrument. Consequently a novice is able in a short time to compete with experts.

Field practice, or what is termed off-hand shooting, is a very different thing from this. The most complete physical development is required in order to give clearness of vision, strength of muscle and steadiness of nerve.

To become a proficient in any art one must be Rifle shootiff to divided into two

quired in order to give clearness of vision, strength of muscle and steadiness of nerve.

To become a proficient in any art one must be provided with good tools. The length and weight of a rifle depends to some extent upon the size and temperament of the individual for whom it is made. A style of rifle which is recommended by compotent authorities as suitable for ordinary sized men has a 30 inch cast steel bursl, weighing six pounds, of 100 guage, with a false muzzle, common hunting sights for ordinary, and globe and thimble sights for close shooting, and a ball for short, and a slug for long ranges. It should be mounted with steel trimmings, and oe provided with a hair trigger. A gun of this description, if properly made, will be an effective we-pon at the distance of half a mile. The lead should be soft, and for accurate shooting should never be melted twice. If it code before it is all cast into bullets, it should be thrown aside. The best of brown linen should be selected for patches.

The proper quantity of powder varies with the distance. For close shooting, with a ball, ose inch in depth in the barrel will be found to be sufficient, while for long ranges, with a slug, double that quantity will not be too much. When it is practicable, the rifle should be carefully wiped out with a slightly-meistened swab after every discharge.

There are two me hols of "drawing a bead" on an object practiced by experts. One is by dropping the gun slowly down in a perpend cular line over the mark till the sights come in range with it; the other is by r ising the gun up till it reaches the object. The latter is preferable, as the mark is always kept in sight,

up till it reaches the objec. The latter is pre-ferable, as the mark is always kept in sight, while the former necessitates the lowering of the gun below the object and then a slight ele-vation up to it. In either case, the first 'sight' is always the best—good gunners never wait for the second.

the second.
Immediately after using, a rifle should be carefully cleaned and dried, and well oited inside and out with sperm oil.
Great care must also be exercised in the use of the rifle. It is never safe, owing to its immense range, (which, under ordinary circumstances, exceeds a mile) to shoot in the vicinity of a town unless one knows to a caracitat. of a town, unless one knows, to a cartainty, where his bullet will stop.

Fight Yourself a Farms

Vote yourself a farm: was for a long time a clap-trap phrase of a certain class of political demanders. Fight yourself a farm is now legitimate and patriotic. The government now owns 60,000,000 acres, which have been surveyed and offered for sale, and resdy for private cutry. Beside this, nearly 45,000,000 acres have been surveyed, but not put in the market, which may be taken up by pre-emptors. This is exclusive of the immense tracts of land which have not been surveyed in the new Territories of Dacotah, Colorado and Nevade.

Justice of Barbariums

Mr. Pethetick who has resided in Egypland Central Africa for 16 wars as mining engineer to Mehemet Ali, and English consul, has published an interesting narrative of his travals He relates some instances of the savace justice with which Mehemet Ali's son-in-law represent the pillage of his soldiery while subjugating the Soudan, a region in Central Africs:

An Arab woman came to him one day to complain that one of his soldiers had rebood her of a pitches of milk, which he drath before her

\$1 FOR 16 MONTHS

of a pitcher of milk, which he drank before are face, refus ug to pay far it—the value occur an parts. On being asked if she could reason so the man, and on her pointing him out, to lef erder told her he would convince times! of the frath of her assertion, which, if false, an should answer with the loss of her head. The upon he ordered the prisoner to be thrown upon the ground and a Momeluke to cut open nistomach with a kangar; and as the presence of a quantity of milk there was undeniable, the Pasha, coolly throwing a dollar to the terrified con plainant, remarked to the bystanders that the soldier had merrited his fate by having, in

the soldier had merrited his fate by having, in the first instance, committed a theft, and after wards told a deliberate lie—both of which acts were disgraceful to a soldier.

On another occasion a peasant who came before him to complain that a soldier had stelan a sheep, was answered with a "Dos, do you dare to trouble me with such a tride?" Then, "composing himself for an instant, and catching a fly, at which he was a great adept, and which in his wicked moods was a favorite occurwhich in his wicked moods was a favorite occ which in his wicked moods was a favorite occupation, he ordered his attentians to take the man before the Kadi. In a few minutes the poer fellow was blown from before the muzzle of a cannon, always ready for summary executions in front of 'he Divan, and which the Deferdar called the Kadi.' Mehemet Ali, wearied at length with the anches complaints of his crualities is said to have not an end to of his crucities is said to have put an end to the life of his monster son-in law by poison,

The Rebel Army in Columbus.

A correspondent of the Misson Republican, who smuggled bimselt into Columbus, Ky., a tew days ago, as clerk to a country merchant, says that in that monotonous village of about 5:0 inhabi ants, there is now collected a great 500 inhabit anta, there is now collected a great army. It seemed strange. An enemy's camp, and yet all Americans, in tone, speech and action similar to those in Union camps at other Harces! About half were uniformed, while of the balance many had an simy cap, a cost, pants with strass or military mark of sems kird, and the rest simply ordioary costume. Discipline was evidently more lax than in Federal camps, and the men appeared to take things in a free and easy style. Shoes gave the most melancholy effect of the blockade. These of leather showed numerous patches, and the long haired captain taid a style made from thick cloth were being used instead. Nous of the uniforms of the soldiers were now, and a pinch will evidently come when they are worn out. Blankets were also carce, and preparations for winter scanty. The fortifications that defend Columbus are

situated on the bluffs just above the town, and are so placed, and the natural advantages of the ground are such, that any attempt to take them without the co-operation of a powerful land force, will prove unsuccessful and disastrous.

Uncle Sam Paying Up.

Secretary Chase has advanced to the states orty per centum on account of their expende-ures for troops called into service up to a month tures for troops called into service up to a month ago, as follows: Indiana, four bundred and fifty thousand six humired dollars; Illinois four hundred thousand; Ohfo, nine huntred thousand; Wisconsin, two hundred and five thousand; Michigen, ninety-two thousand; lowa, eighty thousand; Penusylvania, six hundred and six industria; Mirin, two hundred thousand; Vermont, one hundred and twenty-three thousand; Massachusotta, savan hundred and seventy-five thousand; New Hampshire, two hundred thousand.

Change of Sentiment On the 15th of June, Capt. Hollins, who was then in command of the Susquehanna, told the New York pilot who sailed with him to Boston, that he was obliged to resign from the Federal service, but that he "never could fight against the old Stars and Stripes." Hellins was in tears when he made the remark. On the 12th of the Federal floot at the Southwest Pass, says:—"After they were first on the sand I peppered them wall." Hollins in sectacies over his exploit. It is presumed that "peppering." United States yessels does not mean ng" United States vessels does not nighting against the old Stars and Stripes.

Nobody Home.

The Governor of Arkansas is in great trouble. The continued absence of a large number of state officials with the Conservate and —moments of the Logislatore, Sheriffs, Judges, &c.—renders it almost impossible, he says, that the machinery of government can be kept in motion and the laws executed. In consequence of this state of things, the Governor says one-half of the offices of the state are practically vacant, and that there is no authority in law to supply the deficiency.

Gen. Hunter's Special Aid.

Quite a sensation was created in Jofferson City, Missouri, on the evening of the 2th inst., by the arrival of Mrs Col. Ellis, from Tinton bearer of dispatches from General and Col. Ellis. She was dressed in a semi-military riding habit and hat with a crimson sahe to own aro not the lar shoulder, as an officer of the day, not unted on a specific charger, and attended by two or lerlies. She had not the five miles since can o'clock, and, without taking a moment's rest, delivered her orders at camp, and then waited upon Gen Price with her dispatches, urging forward two squadrons of Col. Ellis's command now here, to join the regiment at Tipton. This mulier valients is attached to the First Missouri Cavalry, as special aid to her her husband, Col. Ellis.

Horses, Mules, Hay and Oats.

About twenty-five thousand horses and three thousand mules have been received by the Quararmaster in Washington since the commencement of the war. On Wednesday there was en hand tweive hundred wagons and one hundred and thirty three ambulances—a portion of these being is use and the rest ready for immediate service. On the same day there were ten thousand one handred and forty four horses and twenty seven mules in use, or kept as spare. For the last three weeks the Forage Muster has received one hundred tons of hay and eight thousand bushels of oats per week. The issue has been very near the same. Horses, Mules, Hay and Oats.

The Anderson Zouaver

Fig. The people of Tenallytown are becoming theroughly disgusted with the regiment of Anderson Zounves, from New York, which are encamped at that place. They have robbed every hen-roost and pig-stye for some miles around, and committed other outrages. The other day five or six pedlars, of the Jewish persuasion, came upon the grounds with their wagons. The Zouaves "went through" the whole of them, completely cleaning them out of every article of goods. The poor pedlars pleaded in vain to the commanding officers for rodress. A sutler who adjoins this encampment had a flooring on his tent of sixteen feet planed boards, on which seven men were alcepting last night. Before morning the Zouaves had stolen every board from under the sleepers without awakening them!—Philadelphia Press. The people of Tenallytown are becomi

General O. M. Mitchal was last week sum moned to appear before the Federal Court in Cincinnati, to answer a writ of habeas corpu-for eight soldiers, but he refused to hear the

writ read; whereupon the soldiers' counsel, Ge E. Purh, moved for a writ of attachmen ledge Leavitt granted it, with the understan-ing that General Mitchel might answer at h

Miscellaneous.

THE EX-QUEEN OF NAPLES gallops on horsebrek through the streets of Rome, to the terror of pedestrians, with a cigar in her mouth, ha-bited as though she were of the doubtful gen-

A Woman named Sarah Hobbins, is now in jail in Warwickshire, England, charged with having murdered her illegitimate child, by burning it to death. THE ENGLISH JOURNALS manifest their sympathy for the United States by nicknaming our Fast-day religious exercises "Lincoln's humiliation services,"

SOME SQUASHES — A farmer came to Ropes ter last week, with six quashes to sell! the number being all his sagon would hold. Unsof these rquashes well-hed one hundred and teenly five pounds. The others averaged sixty prunes each. They were of the California variety.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

TERMA, CASS IN SELVANCE.

Advantagements. For every \$111. It is the strong that would not read one day, for conting, two deposits that, there days for conting, the days self-that, there days for the days, it is a fine from the strong that the strong that the strong that the contractions of long discs, he seried at the contractions of the office, it is not the contractions of the strong days are the contractions of the strong days. It is not the contractions of the strong days are the contractions of the strong days are the strong days. It is not the strong days are the strong days are forced in the strong days.

THE SISTERS OF CHARITY IN the hospitals at Paducan, Kv., are committeed by our sich ad-diens as angels of mercy. They attend, as we men only can, to the wasts of the sick and the

confer to hey re surrounted by

a New rest Cerron of spended archived in pr p r costs to the modified with a Cosenna street Philadephia. It will consent a thousand private toxes, when will out be the standard to the many little sum of \$20,000. KA BAKER COUNTY, ILL., where Father

Chief y scorers of French Canadians is located, and such termerly excited much sympathy from the distress occasioned by drought, short crops, &c., is this year producing grain of all kirds in abundance. THE MISERY OF WAR .- All the houses in the vicinity of Lewiseville have been deserted. Our address make very five with the boards which they rip off the houses and baras to make floorings for their tents. They evince a great partiality for doors and window shutters, and the houses, therefore, present a very forlors appearance.

ревгалеа. EMMITT's DISTILLERY, near Chillicothe, was burned on Santrasy high, About 18,000 buse-els of corn and 3 and hogs were described. The tire is supported to the work of an incentifiery, Loss \$50,000. Not incurred.

It is now Convinces that the rebel pickets have all fallen tack as jar as Faufa. Court Bouse. Our own pickets follow their steps as rapidly as they retree.

THE ENTIRE FORCE of the robel army is now THE ENTIRE FORCE of the recel army is now supposed to be concentrated on the time from Manassas Gap to Aquia Creek. This movement shows that they have been competed to select a new position. The na sing of the role force within a smaller compass is just the eff-of which McClellan has designed by his various movements. The army others are apparently much pleased with the shape that the contest is now assumed. ow assuming.

MR. GROVE, late Collector of the revenue at Nashville, errived at Washington vesterday. He is accompanied by several other Union men of Ternessee. They represent that northers goods are abundant at Nashville, and that the oyal citizens are quietly awaiting the arrival

The redering army.

The Negotiations are in progress to effect the release of Cal Mulligan, by exchanging him for Gen. Freet, who was taken soon after the capture of Camp Jackson, near St. Louis. SENATOR CRITTENDEN is in the mountain ment to suppress rebellion, and opposed to any

TWELVE STFEL RIFLED CANNON have been

ordered for Ohio batteries, making eighty four rifled cannon being manufactured for Ohio. Sam Housros has written to the Rimmond Econsier, declaring his full sympathy wish the retellion. He says that he opposed secession until Texas voted herself out of the Union, but that since that time he has obeyed the will of his constituents, and has "performed all the sets of a dutiol and loyal critical of the South-

era Confedera A NEW WAY of collecting a bad debt has A New Way of collecting a bad d-bt has been most effectively tried in the Rus de laceine, in Paris, below the lodgings of a somewhat dissipated student. A man was observed walking up and down before the house having upon his back a large placard, with the words "Monsieur C———owes me for thirty bottles of rin rouge; I am waiting until he pays for them." He did not wait very long.

CHEAP BUTTER.—The Meadville N.Y. Republican says that, a few days since, a sale of lity lirking of butter was made in that place, at the rate of 5 1.2 cents per pound, and no charge for firkins! Best roll butter brings but 8 to 10 cents.

A RELEASED PRISONER from Richmond, A Beleased Prisoner from Richmond, named Nicholas A Person, of Mass, and belenging to the N Y 62th, has just returned home. He lost one leg, and part of another at Bull Run, and when he was leaving prison his brother, who was also confined there, came to the open grate to bid him good-bye, when he was shot dead by the rebel sectinel. Porson is so elated with a patent artificial leg presented to him by the U. S. Government, which looks as see of as the original that he intands to "green". s good as the original, that he intends to in' again, and avenge his brother, or return with a wooden head.

A Lion which was lately being conveyed through the streets of Hamburg in a wooden care, in paged to ecope and ins anally fell on the three horses statched to the carriage, and then charged upon the c owd. Fortunately the driver of another me agerie wagen happened to come along, and with great presence of mind lassoed the anima', and by the aid of a number of men it was again secured without loss of human life.

ONE OF THE EDITORS of a New Orleans paper, soon after being put to learn the printing business, wert to ccurt a preacher's daughter. The next time he a'tended the meeting, he was taken down at hearing the minister announce as his text—" My daughter is grievously termented with a devil."

THE WIFE of the Syracuse vo'unteer, who a tempted to be a syracuse volunteer, who a tempted to be apacitate her husbaud from service by amputating his finger, did not 'let up' in her strong love, after the failure. She sent her brother and brother-in-law to Syracuse to seduce her husband away from the army, but after a brief conversation with the patriotic husband and the best between the strong the strong transfer a brief conversation with the patriotic husband. THE RIGHT TALK.—The Providence Post says:—We join heart and hand with the Boston Post in saying 'let the abolitionists be sifted from the republicate, and the secesionists from the democrate, and then all the rest join hands in support of the secretarions.

n's in support of the constitution and A SOAP TANK in the soap and candle factory Proctor & Gamble, in Cincinnati, exploded Minday, secondly injuring two persons. The ad of the exploded tank was hurled through reof, and landed on the opposite side of the stal, about one hundred feet distant, while the Lk itself was life d from its position and fore-through the inside wall end foremost.

Onio Stats Election —Official returns on 77 counties, with 11 to hear from, give Tod, Unien, a majority over Jewett of 61,365. LAGER BERE AND MURDER—At a midnight spree in a beer house in Rondout, N. Y, between Sunday night and Monday morning last, a cispute arcse between some soldiers of the 20th regiment and a number of Germans. The latter crubbed the soldiers out of the house, whe thereupon procured the aid of comrades and returned to the charge, A foldier named MocClure, and Stein, the keeper of the house, were killed. Four arrests were made.

COTTON HAS BEEN SOLD in the Providence market at 25 cents a pund. The manufacturers, with that shrewdness of which the Scuthern people complain so much, supplied themelves more largely than usual, while the arrile was low; and many of them might self cut at a much greater profit than is promises by the manufacturer.

THE LATE W. E. BURTON, while traveling THE LATE W. E. BORTOS, while traveling on a steamboat down the Hudson, seated himself at the table, and called for some beefsteak. The waiter furnished him with a small strip of the article, such as travelers are usually pat off with. Taking it upon his fark, and turning it over and examining it with one of his peculiar serious looks, the comedian coolly remarked, "Yes, that's it; bring me some."

. THE AMOUNT OF GRAIN, including flour reduced to grain, shipped from Chicago during the month of September, amounts to ever 8,000,000 of bushels—exact, 8,450,000, bushels. This is the largest quantity of grain ever shipped from Chicago in any single month, the excess being about 2,000,000.

river.

FireD On.—The Cincinnati papers say that the guards on the fortifications around that city were fired on several times during the past week from both the Chio and Kentucky side of the

A YOUNG LADY of East Bethleben, neountered and killed a large reptile residence one day last week. Upon tion it was found to be a rattlemake, to inches long, and bearing eleven rattlemake.

or Gen. Fremont for the defense of the leven. Final action respecting his ministration will be promptly taken t. At present Gen. Fremont has by Tipton but cannot move for want ton. Within his entire command